Hy opposite proceedings

Revenue **(1940) Department**

Office Board of Revenue
Salem

SERIES.

Pres
G.O. No. 82

Dated 12-9 1940

Despatch Abstract.

Assignment - Land South Kanara Board, Stamps

Order No 15-4 Amendment issued

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 82, Press, 12th September 19

Assignment—Land—(South Kanara)—Board's Standing Order No. 15-40—Amendments—Issued.

C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., C.S.I., V.D., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

F. W. STEWART, Esq., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.,
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READ—the following papers :—

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With the approval of the Government, the Board issues the following amendments to its Standing Orders :—

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Pages 58–60, *Standing Order No.* 15, *paragraph* 40.—*For* the existing paragraph *substitute* the following :—

40. *Modifications in the above rules in their application to South Kanara.*

Notes (1) Warg means the registered holding and wargdar the registered holder. Muldar is a synonym for wargdar.

(2) *Walawargdar.*—" Wala " means " under." The tenure of a walawargdar is permanent; he has absolute right to the land. He is responsible to the registered holder for the payment of the assessment and pays it to him for payment to the Government. This payment is called wala-tirvai. A walawargdar does not pay rent to the registered holder.

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(4) Kumaki land is Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed land included in a holding formed prior to fasli 1276. Kumakidar is a person who is entitled to enjoy the Kumaki privilege. A kumakidar is necessarily either the registered holder, walawargdar or mulgenidar of the land to which the kumaki privilege is attached.

(5) A kumakidar's privileges in the land are grazing his cattle, cutting and collecting leaves, timber and other forest produce for his agricultural and domestic purposes.

(6) Hakkal cultivation is temporary cultivation of dry crops on Government waste land and is liable to be charged (hakkal) except within kumaki limits.

Paragraph 6.—Instead of the fact of the application being published by beat of tom-tom, the notice in Form A-1 should, besides being posted on the darkhast land itself, be served on those registered holders and [a]walawargdars and [a]mulgenidars who have kumaki privileges over any part of the land applied for and on those who have occupied the land under sivayijama or hold trees on the land under the tree-tax system or have been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation.

The A memorandum should also be accompanied by a list in the form A-2 in Appendix IV.

[a] B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.

Paragraph 7.—New enclosures of kumaki lands should be dealt with under this paragraph. Hakkal cultivation should not be regarded as occupation within the meaning of this rule, but cultivation on land walled in or enclosed or land levelled and prepared in the ordinary way for cultivation of paddy should not be treated as hakkal.

Paragraph 10 should read as follows :—

As a general rule preference between two or more applicants should be given as follows :—

(1) Any registered holder or walawargdar or mulgenidar who is a kumakidar of the land applied for should be given preference over all other applicants to the extent of those privileges.

Notes (i).—No kumakidar as such will have any preference to land beyond his kumaki.

(ii) The kumaki privilege will be admitted even if the land in connexion with the enjoyment of which the privilege is claimed is situated in a different village.

(iii) The walawargdar or mulgenidar should be given preference not only over other [b]registered holders and [b] walawargdars or mulgenidars whose claims are not equal to his but also over the registered holder of his own land.

(iv) [a] In the case of unauthorized occupation of kumaki the adjacent [b]registered holder [b] or walawargdar or mulgenidar shall be liable to forfeit his preferential claim as kumakidar in favour of the occupant if he has failed to bring the occupation to the notice of the authorities for a period of more than six months unless it can be shown that the occupation was without his knowledge [a].

[a] G.O. No. 1425, dated 13th May 1911.

(2) In the absence of a claim on the ground mentioned above, preference shall be given to a resident in the village. The term ' residents ' means people who live or own land in the village, whether or not they own a house in it, and includes people who own a house or land in the village, whether or not they live in the village. Among residents of the village, the decision shall be made on principles of equity; a preferential claim shall be recognized in the case of a person who has occupied the land under sivayijama and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land of weeds, scrub or prickly-pear or otherwise fitting it for cultivation or improving it, and also in the case of a person [b]who holds trees on the land under the tree-tax system[b] or who has been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation. [c]Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War (i.e., for any period between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive) [d]and those non-combatants who served in the Indian Army during that period or any part of it and were awarded either the British War Medal or the Victory Medal,[d] shall rank next in the order of preference[c] in regard to the applications received from them for land in the villages in which they reside unless they have already been assigned in those villages land amounting to 5 acres of wet or its equivalent at 2 acres of dry for one of wet after 14th April 1921. Subject to these and any analogous equitable considerations, preference shall, as a rule, be given to the first applicant. A resident of the village, through whose relinquishment or default in payment of revenue the land has become unoccupied, shall have no preferential claim. As between non-residents *inter se* preferential claims will be determined in accordance with the same principles. As between residents on the one hand and non-residents claiming in accordance with the abovementioned principles on the other hand, residence in the village shall be taken into account only so far as to give the resident a preferential claim, other things being equal, and not an absolute preference.

G.O. Mis. No. 766, Revenue, dated 2nd April 1928.

[d] G.O. No. 758, Revenue, dated 16th April 1929.

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[d] B.P. Mis. No. 1265, dated 2nd May 1929.

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[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.

Notwithstanding the above rules, plots of assessed land not exceeding half an acre in extent and not being kumaki may be granted as house-sites to applicants of the poorer classes who may not be preferentially entitled to obtain land under the ordinary rules and who cannot afford to buy house-sites for themselves. These grants will be subject to the conditions set out[b] in the special form of order of assignment[b] to be issued in such cases and prescribed in Appendix X.

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[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.

B.P. Mis. No. 1579, dated 13th June 1927.

B.P. Press No. 125, dated 15th November 1937.

(4) Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of assessed land at the disposal of Government otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

Paragraph 11.—No kumaki land should be sold under this rule.

Paragraph 14.—[a]When kumaki land is assigned on darkhast to a kumakidar the value of the trees (except [c]sandalwood) which stand on the land will be foregone. In respect of sandalwood all marketable sandal shall be extracted by Government before assignment, and compensation shall be paid at one-third of the value to persons having kumaki privileges. The right to Government shall be reserved to all other sandal trees which are left standing at the time of assignment as well as those which may grow subsequently on the land assigned.

When land is relinquished by the [b]registered holder[b] and granted to the walawargdar or mulgenidar, the tree value need be collected only if the trees were the property of the relinquishing [b]registered holder[b] but not otherwise.

[a] G.O. Mis. No. 885, Revenue, dated 19th April 1928.
[a] B.P. Mis. No. 1388, dated 26th April 1928.
[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.
G.O. Mis. No. 2459, Revenue, dated 25th November 1929.
B.P. Mis. No. 3676, dated 3rd December 1929.
B.P. Mis. No. 1027, dated 9th March 1935.
G.O. Mis. No. 562, Revenue, dated 4th March 1935.

Paragraphs 33 *and* 35.—Except in the six places noted below, which are classed as towns under paragraph 9 of the Standing Order No. 21, no application for kumaki land not brought under cultivation may be entertained without the express or implied consent of the [b]kumakidars :—

Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Mulki.
Udipi.	Bantval.	Karkal.

B.P. No. 16, dated 30th January 1908.
[b] G.O. No. 1738, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1928.
[b]B.P. No. 97, dated 21st August 1928.
[b]B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.

Appendix IV—Board's Standing Orders, Volume I, page 172, *Note.*—The certificate at the foot of this form should run as follows in the case of South Kanara district.

Certified that the above notice was published by being posted on the darkhast land on the date specified above and that it has been served on the [c]registered holders[c] and [a]walawargdars[a] and mulgenidars who have kumaki privileges over the land, on the sivayijama occupants of the land and [c]on those who hold trees on the land under the tree-tax system[c] or have been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation[b].

B.P. No. 1943, dated 1st September 1886.
B.P. No. 20, dated 19th February 1919.
[b]B.P. No. 142, dated 20th July 1918.
B.P. No. 209, dated 26th July 1907.
[b]B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.
[b] G.O. No. 2345, dated 26th June 1918.
B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.
G.O. No. 406, dated 12th May 1893.
[b] B.P. No. 260, dated 2nd October 1907.
[c] G.O. Mis. No. 1738, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1928.

(True extract)

R. C. RATHO,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Collectors of all districts (Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars).
,, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Board of Revenue, Madras

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(3) A *mulgenidar* is a lessee of the registered holder. The lease is called Mulgeni and the registered holder's right Muli. A Mulgenidar has a perpetual lease and is not removable by the registered holder so long as he pays rent regularly to him and does not break any of the conditions of the lease.

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(5) A kumakidar's privileges in the land are grazing his cattle, cutting and collecting leaves, timber and other forest produce for his agricultural and domestic purposes.

(6) Hakkal cultivation is temporary cultivation of dry crops on Government waste land and is liable to be charged (hakkal) except within kumaki limits.

Paragraph 6.—Instead of the fact of the application being published by beat of tom-tom, the notice in Form A-1 should, besides being posted on the darkhast land itself, be served on those registered holders and [a]walawargdars and [a]mulgenidars who have kumaki privileges over any part of the land applied for and on those who have occupied the land under sivayijama or hold trees on the land under the tree-tax system or have been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation.

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G.O. No. 1425, dated 13th May 1911.

(2) In the absence of a claim on the ground mentioned above preference shall be given to a resident in the village. The term residents means people who live or own land in the village, whether or not they own a house in it, and includes people who own a house or land in the village, whether or not they live in the village. Among residents of the village, the decision shall be made on principles of equity; a preferential claim shall be recognized in the case of a person who has occupied the land under sivayijama and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land of weeds, scrub or prickly-pear or otherwise fitting it for cultivation or improving it, and also in the case of a person [b]who holds trees on the land under the tree-tax system[b] or who has been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation. [c]Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War (i.e., for any period between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive) [d]and those non-combatants who served in the Indian Army during that period or any part of it and were awarded either the British War Medal or the Victory Medal,[d] shall rank next in the order of preference[c] in regard to the applications received from them for land in the villages in which they reside unless they have already been assigned in those villages land amounting to 5 acres of wet or its equivalent at 2 acres of dry for one of wet after 14th April 1921. Subject to these and any analogous equitable considerations, preference shall, as a rule, be given to the first applicant. A resident of the village, through whose relinquishment or default in payment of revenue the land has become unoccupied, shall have no preferential claim. As between non-residents *inter se* preferential claims will be determined in accordance with the same principles. As between residents on the one hand and non-residents claiming in accordance with the abovementioned principles on the other hand, residence in the village shall be taken into account only so far as to give the resident a preferential claim, other things being equal, and not an absolute preference.

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[a] G.O. No. 1425, dated 13th May 1911.

In the absence of a claim on the ground mentioned above, preference shall be given to a resident in the village. The term 'residents' means people who live or own land in the village, whether or not they own a house in it, and includes people who own a house or land in the village, whether or not they live in the village. Among residents of the village, the decision shall be made on principles of equity; a preferential claim shall be recognized in the case of a person who has occupied the land under sivayijama and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land of weeds, scrub or prickly-pear or otherwise fitting it for cultivation or improving it, and also in the case of a person [b]who holds trees on the land under the tree-tax system[b] or who has been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation. [c]Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War (i.e., for any period between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive) [d]and those non-combatants who served in the Indian Army during that period or any part of it and were awarded either the British War Medal or the Victory Medal,[d] shall rank next in the order of preference[c] in regard to the applications received from them for land in the villages in which they reside unless they have already been assigned in those villages land amounting to 5 acres of wet or its equivalent at 2 acres of dry for one of wet after 14th April 1921. Subject to these and any analogous equitable considerations, preference shall, as a rule, be given to the first applicant. A resident of the village, through whose relinquishment or default in payment of revenue the land has become unoccupied, shall have no preferential claim. As between non-residents *inter se* preferential claims will be determined in accordance with the same principles. As between residents on the one hand and non-residents claiming in accordance with the abovementioned principles on the other hand, residence in the village shall be taken into account only so far as to give the resident a preferential claim, other things being equal, and not an absolute preference.

G.O. Mis. No. 766, Revenue, dated 2nd April 1928.

[d] G.O. No. 758, Revenue, dated 16th April 1929.

B.P. No. 30, dated 19th April 1928.

[d] B.P. Mis. No. 1265, dated 2nd May 1929.

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[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.

(3) Notwithstanding the above rules, plots of assessed land not exceeding half an acre in extent and not being kumaki may be granted as house-sites to applicants of the poorer classes who may not be preferentially entitled to obtain land under the ordinary rules and who cannot afford to buy house-sites for themselves. These grants will be subject to the conditions set out[b] in the special form of order of assignment[b] to be issued in such cases and prescribed in Appendix X.

G.O. No. 3375, Revenue, dated 20th November 1913.

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B.P. Press No. 125, dated 15th November 1937.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 82, Press, 12th September 1940

Assignment—Land—(South Kanara)—Board's Standing Order No. 15-40—Amendments—Issued.

C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., C.S.I., V.D., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

F. W. STEWART, Esq., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

READ—the following papers :—

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G.O. Ms. No. 1741, Revenue, dated 19th July 1940.

Resolution—No. 82, Press, dated 12th September 1940.

With the approval of the Government, the Board issues the following amendments to its Standing Orders :—

AMENDMENTS.

Pages 58–60, *Standing Order No.* 15, *paragraph* 40.—*For* the existing paragraph *substitute* the following :—

40. *Modifications in the above rules in their application to South Kanara.*

Notes (1) Warg means the registered holding and wargdar the registered holder. Muldar is a synonym for wargdar.

(2) *Walawargdar.*—" Wala " means " under." The tenure of a walawargdar is permanent; he has absolute right to the land. He is responsible to the registered holder for the payment of the assessment and pays it to him for payment to the Government. This payment is called wala-tirvai. A walawargdar does not pay rent to the registered holder.

(3) A *mulgenidar* is a lessee of the registered holder. The lease is called Mulgeni and the registered holder's right Muli. A Mulgenidar has a perpetual lease and is not removable by the registered holder so long as he pays rent regularly to him and does not break any of the conditions of the lease.

(4) Kumaki land is Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed land included in a holding formed prior to fasli 1276. Kumakidar is a person who is entitled to enjoy the Kumaki privilege. A kumakidar is necessarily either the registered holder, walawargdar or mulgenidar of the land to which the kumaki privilege is attached.

(5) A kumakidar's privileges in the land are grazing his cattle, cutting and collecting leaves, timber and other forest produce for his agricultural and domestic purposes.

(6) Hakkal cultivation is temporary cultivation of dry crops on Government waste land and is liable to be charged (hakkal) except within kumaki limits.

Paragraph 6.—Instead of the fact of the application being published by beat of tom-tom, the notice in Form A-1 should, besides being posted on the darkhast land itself, be served on those registered holders and [a]walawargdars and [a]mulgenidars who have kumaki privileges over any part of the land applied for and on those who have occupied the land under sivayijama or hold trees on the land under the tree-tax system or have been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation.

The A memorandum should also be accompanied by a list in the form A-2 in Appendix IV.

[a] B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.

Paragraph 7.—New enclosures of kumaki lands should be dealt with under this paragraph. Hakkal cultivation should not be regarded as occupation within the meaning of this rule, but cultivation on land walled in or enclosed or land levelled and prepared in the ordinary way for cultivation of paddy should not be treated as hakkal.

Paragraph 10 should read as follows :—

As a general rule preference between two or more applicants should be given as follows :—

(1) Any registered holder or walawargdar or mulgenidar who is a kumakidar of the land applied for should be given preference over all other applicants to the extent of those privileges.

Notes (i).—No kumakidar as such will have any preference to land beyond his kumaki.

(ii) The kumaki privilege will be admitted even if the land in connexion with the enjoyment of which the privilege is claimed is situated in a different village.

(iii) The walawargdar or mulgenidar should be given preference not only over other [b]registered holders and[b] walawargdars or mulgenidars whose claims are not equal to his but also over the registered holder of his own land.

(iv) [a] In the case of unauthorized occupation of kumaki the adjacent [b]registered holder[b] or walawargdar or mulgenidar shall be liable to forfeit his preferential claim as kumakidar in favour of the occupant if he has failed to bring the occupation to the notice of the authorities for a period of more than six months unless it can be shown that the occupation was without his knowledge[a].

1425, dated 13th May 1911.

In the absence of a claim on the ground mentioned above, preference shall be given to a resident in the village. The term ' residents ' means people who live or own land in the village, whether or not they own a house in it, and includes people who own a house or land in the village, whether or not they live in the village. Among residents of the village, the decision shall be made on principles of equity; a preferential claim shall be recognized in the case of a person who has occupied the land under siyayijama and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land of weeds, scrub or prickly-pear or otherwise fitting it for cultivation or improving it, and also in the case of a person [b]who holds trees on the land under the tree-tax system[b] or who has been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation. [c]Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War (i.e., for any period between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive) [d]and those non-combatants who served in the Indian Army during that period or any part of it and were awarded either the British War Medal or the Victory Medal,[d] shall rank next in the order of preference[c] in regard to the applications received from them for land in the villages in which they reside unless they have already been assigned in those villages land amounting to 5 acres of wet or its equivalent at 2 acres of dry for one of wet after 14th April 1921. Subject to these and any analogous equitable considerations, preference shall, as a rule, be given to the first applicant. A resident of the village, through whose relinquishment or default in payment of revenue the land has become unoccupied, shall have no preferential claim. As between non-residents *inter se* preferential claims will be determined in accordance with the same principles. As between residents on the one hand and non-residents claiming in accordance with the abovementioned principles on the other hand, residence in the village shall be taken into account only so far as to give the resident a preferential claim, other things being equal, and not an absolute preference.

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Mis. No. 1738, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1928.

[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.

(b) Notwithstanding the above rules, plots of assessed land not exceeding half an acre in extent and not being kumaki may be granted as house-sites to applicants of the poorer classes who may not be preferentially entitled to obtain land under the ordinary rules and who cannot afford to buy house-sites for themselves. These grants will be subject to the conditions set out[b] in the special form of order of assignment[b] to be issued in such cases and prescribed in Appendix X.

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40. *Modifications in the above rules in their application to South Kanara.*

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(2) *Walawargdar.*—" Wala " means " under." The tenure of a walawargdar is permanent: he has absolute right to the land. He is responsible to the registered holder for the payment of the assessment and pays it to him for payment to the Government. This payment is called wala-tirvai. A walawargdar does not pay rent to the registered holder.

(3) A *mulgenidar* is a lessee of the registered holder. The lease is called Mulgeni and the registered holder's right Muli. A Mulgenidar has a perpetual lease and is not removable by the registered holder so long as he pays rent regularly to him and does not break any of the conditions of the lease.

(4) Kumaki land is Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed land included in a holding formed prior to fasli 1276. Kumakidar is a person who is entitled to enjoy the Kumaki privilege. A kumakidar is necessarily either the registered holder, walawargdar or mulgenidar of the land to which the kumaki privilege is attached.

(5) A kumakidar's privileges in the land are grazing his cattle, cutting and collecting leaves, timber and other forest produce for his agricultural and domestic purposes.

(6) Hakkal cultivation is temporary cultivation of dry crops on Government waste land and is liable to be charged (hakkal) except within kumaki limits.

Paragraph 6.—Instead of the fact of the application being published by beat of tom-tom, the notice in Form A-1 should, besides being posted on the darkhast land itself, be served on those registered holders and *walawargdars and *mulgenidars who have kumaki privileges over any part of the land applied for and on those who have occupied the land under sivayijama or hold trees on the land under the tree-tax system or have been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation.

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* B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.

Paragraph 7.—New enclosures of kumaki lands should be dealt with under this paragraph. Hakkal cultivation should not be regarded as occupation within the meaning of this rule, but cultivation on land walled in or enclosed or land levelled and prepared in the ordinary way for cultivation of paddy should not be treated as hakkal.

Paragraph 10 should read as follows :—

As a general rule preference between two or more applicants should be given as follows :—

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Notes (i).—No kumakidar as such will have any preference to land beyond his kumaki.

(ii) The kumaki privilege will be admitted even if the land in connexion with the enjoyment of which the privilege is claimed is situated in a different village.

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[a] G.O. No. 1425, dated 13th May 1911.

(2) In the absence of a claim on the ground mentioned above, preference shall be given to a resident in the village. The term ' residents ' means people who live or own land in the village, whether or not they own a house in it, and includes people who own a house or land in the village, whether or not they live in the village. Among residents of the village, the decision shall be made on principles of equity; a preferential claim shall be recognized in the case of a person who has occupied the land under sivayijama and has expended a material amount of labour or money in clearing the land of weeds, scrub or prickly-pear or otherwise fitting it for cultivation or improving it, and also in the case of a person [b] who holds trees on the land under the tree-tax system[b] or who has been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation. [c]Officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War (i.e., for any period between 4th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive) [d]and those non-combatants who served in the Indian Army during that period or any part of it and were awarded either the British War Medal or the Victory Medal,[d] shall rank next in the order of preference[c] in regard to the applications received from them for land in the villages in which they reside unless they have already been assigned in those villages land amounting to 5 acres of wet or its equivalent at 2 acres of dry for one of wet after 14th April 1921. Subject to these and any analogous equitable considerations, preference shall, as a rule, be given to the first applicant. A resident of the village, through whose relinquishment or default in payment of revenue the land has become unoccupied, shall have no preferential claim. As between non-residents *inter se* preferential claims will be determined in accordance with the same principles. As between residents on the one hand and non-residents claiming in accordance with the abovementioned principles on the other hand, residence in the village shall be taken into account only so far as to give the resident a preferential claim, other things being equal, and not an absolute preference.

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[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.

B.P. Mis. No. 1579, dated 13th June 1927.

P. Press No. 125, dated 15th November 1937.

(4) Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of assessed land at the disposal of Government otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

Paragraph 11.—No kumaki land should be sold under this rule.

Paragraph 14.—[a]When kumaki land is assigned on darkhast to a kumakidar the value of the trees (except [c]sandalwood) which stand on the land will be foregone. In respect of sandalwood all marketable sandal shall be extracted by Government before assignment, and compensation shall be paid at one-third of the value to persons having kumaki privileges. The right to Government shall be reserved to all other sandal trees which are left standing at the time of assignment as well as those which may grow subsequently on the land assigned.

When land is relinquished by the [b]registered holder[b] and granted to the walawargdar or mulgenidar, the tree value need be collected only if the trees were the property of the relinquishing [b]registered holder[b] but not otherwise.

[a] G.O. Mis. No. 885, Revenue, dated 19th April 1928.
[a] B.P. Mis. No. 1388, dated 26th April 1928.
[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.
G.O. Mis. No. 2459, Revenue, dated 25th November 1929.
B.P. Mis. No. 3676, dated 3rd December 1929.
B.P. Mis. No. 1027, dated 9th March 1935.
G.O. Mis. No. 562, Revenue, dated 4th March 1935.

Paragraphs 33 *and* 35.—Except in the six places noted below, which are classed as towns under paragraph 9 of the Standing Order No. 21, no application for kumaki land not brought under cultivation may be entertained without the express or implied consent of the [b]kumakidars :—

Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Mulki.
Udipi.	Bantval.	Karkal.

B.P. No. 16, dated 30th January 1908.
[b] G.O. No. 1738, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1928.
[b]B.P. No. 97, dated 21st August 1928.
[b]B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.

Appendix IV—Board's Standing Orders, Volume I, page 172, *Note.*—The certificate at the foot of this form should run as follows in the case of South Kanara district.

Certified that the above notice was published by being posted on the darkhast land on the date specified above and that it has been served on the [c]registered holders[c] and [a]walawargdars[a] and mulgenidars who have kumaki privileges over the land, on the sivayi-jama occupants of the land and [c]on those who hold trees on the land under the tree-tax system[c] or have been using the water of a well in the land for cultivation[b].

B.P. No. 1943, dated 1st September 1886.
B.P. No. 20, dated 19th February 1919.
[b]B.P. No. 142, dated 20th July 1918.
B.P. No. 209, dated 26th July 1907.
[b]B.P. No. 38, dated 26th April 1920.
[b] G.O. No. 2345, dated 26th June 1918.
B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.
G.O. No. 406, dated 12th May 1893.
[b] B.P. No. 260, dated 2nd October 1907.
[c] G.O. Mis. No. 1738, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1928.

(True extract)

R. C. RATHO,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Collectors of all districts (Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars).
,, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

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[b] B.P. No. 87, dated 21st August 1928.
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B.P. Mis. No. 3676, dated 3rd December 1929.
B.P. Mis. No. 1027, dated 9th March 1935.
G.O. Mis. No. 562, Revenue, dated 4th March 1935.

Paragraphs 33 *and* 35.—Except in the six places noted below, which are classed as towns under paragraph 9 of the Standing Order No. 21, no application for kumaki land not brought under cultivation may be entertained without the express or implied consent of the [b]kumakidars :—

Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Mulki.
Udipi.	Bantval.	Karkal.

B.P. No. 16, dated 30th January 1908.
[b] G.O. No. 1738, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1928.
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B.P. No. 1943, dated 1st September 1886.
B.P. No. 20, dated 19th February 1919.
[b]B.P. No. 142, dated 20th July 1918.
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(True extract)

R. C. RATHO,
Assistant Secretary.

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,, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(4) Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of assessed land at the disposal of Government otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

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